Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

Claim 1 (Currently Amended): A method of treatment of refractive errors of an eye, the eye including a central visual axis and a cornea with a first corneal layer overlying a second corneal layer, comprising the steps of:

separating a first surface of the first corneal layer from a second surface of the second corneal layer, forming a flap and exposing the second surface at an area that intersects the main optical axis;

implanting on the second surface an inlay adapted to correct a refractive error of the eye;

coating a surface of the inlay at least at an area that intersects the main optical axis with a compound, wherein the compound is an adhesive that adheres the inlay to the cornea at the area that intersects the main optical axis; and

replacing the flap over the inlay.

Claim 2 (Original): A method according to claim 1, wherein

the coating step takes place before the implanting step.

Claim 3 (Original): A method according to claim 1, wherein

the coating step takes place after the implanting step.

Claim 4 (Original): A method according to claim 1, wherein

the first corneal layer is the epithelium.

Claim 5 (Original): A method according to claim 1, wherein

the second corneal layer is the stroma.

Claim 6 (Original): A method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of:

drying the compound coating on the surface of the inlay and thereby forming a drape on the inlay.

Claim 7 (Previously Presented): A method according to claim-6, wherein

the drying step comprises applying ultraviolet light to the compound and crosslinking the compound.

Claim 8 (Previously Presented): A method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of

coating the exposed second surface adjacent the inlay with the compound for adhering the inlay to the exposed second surface of the second corneal layer.

Claim 9 (Previously Presented): A method according to claim 8, further comprising the step of

drying the compound coating on the exposed second surface and thereby forming a drape on the inlay and adhering the inlay to the exposed second surface.

Claim 10 (Original): A method according to claim 9, wherein

the drying step comprises applying ultraviolet light to the compound.

Claim 11 (Original): A method according to claim 1, wherein

the compound is an organic polymer.

Claim 12 (Original): A method according to claim 11, wherein

the compound is formed of one of the group consisting of fibronectin, collagen, vitronectin, and polysaccande.

Claim 13 (Original): A method according to claim 1, further comprising the step of:

ablating the inlay prior to coating the surface of the inlay with the compound.

Claim 14 (Original): A method according to claim 1, wherein

the inlay is organic.

Claim 15 (Original): A method according to claim 14, wherein

the inlay is formed of one of the group consisting of laminin, collagen, and vitronectin.

Claim 16 (Original): A method according to claim 1, wherein

the inlay is synthetic.

Claim 17 (Original): A method according to claim 16, wherein

the inlay is formed of one of the group consisting of silicone, hydrogel and hilafilcon.

Claim 18 (Original): A method according to claim 1, wherein

the inlay is a mixture of organic and synthetic materials.

Claim 19 (Original): A method according to claim 1, wherein

the coating step comprises substantially enclosing the inlay.

Claim 20 (Original): A method according to claim 19, wherein

the coating step comprises substantially enclosing the inlay in a membrane.

Claim 21 (Original): A method according to claim 20, wherein

the membrane is made of amniotic material.

Claim 22 (Original): A method according to claim 1, wherein

the inlay is formed using diffractive technology.

Claim 23 (Original): A method according to claim 1, wherein

the coating step comprises coating a second surface of the inlay.

Claim 24 (Original): method according to claim 23, wherein

the coating step comprises coating a third surface of the inlay.

Claim 25 (Currently Amended): A method of treatment of refractive errors of an eye, the eye including a central visual axis and a cornea with a first corneal layer overlying a second corneal layer, comprising the steps of:

separating a first surface of the first corneal layer from a second surface of the second corneal layer, exposing the second surface at an area that intersects the main optical axis of the eye;

implanting on the second surface an inlay adapted to correct a refractive error of the eye;

coating a surface of the inlay at least at an area that intersects the main optical axis after implanting the inlay with a compound, wherein the compound is an adhesive that adheres the inlay to the cornea at the area that intersects the main optical axis;

coating the exposed second surface adjacent the inlay with the compound; and

drying the compound coating the inlay and the exposed second surface, thereby forming a drape over the inlay and adhering the inlay to the second surface.

Claim 26 (Original): A method according to claim 25, further comprising the step of

replacing the first surface of the first corneal layer over the inlay and the second surface of the second corneal layer.

Claim 27 (Original): A method according to claim 25, wherein

the drying step comprises applying ultraviolet light to the compound.

Claim 28 (Original): A method according to claim 25, wherein

the first corneal layer is the epithelium.

Claim 29 (Original): A method according to claim 25, wherein

the second corneal layer is the stroma.

Claim 30 (Previously Presented): A method according to claim 1, wherein

the compound adheres the inlay to the cornea at the area that intersects the main optical axis, substantially immobilizing the inlay relative to the area in not more than approximately five minutes.

Claim 31 (Previously Presented): A method according to claim 25, wherein

the compound adheres the inlay to the cornea at the area that intersects the main optical axis, substantially immobilizing the inlay relative to the area in not more than approximately five minutes.